CLOSED SHELF

The People's Korea

No. 832 EVERY WEDNESDAY, MARCH 9, 1977 （1961年8月22日第3種郵便物認可）

"We Will Not Cease from Our Struggle Halfway"

PER. DIV.
MAR 28 1977
NYPL

S. Korean Dissidents Pray For Democracy; Detainees Go on Hunger Strike

South Korean believers and people of various other strata gathered at a church in Myong-dong, Seoul, and held a big anti-"government" meeting on the afternoon of March 1, the 58th anniversary of the March First Popular Uprising.

It was also that day that one year ago personages of various strata in south Korea held an anti-"government" meeting and made public "the declaration for democracy and national salvation."

The meeting was attended by over 1,600 believers and people of various strata including reverends Kim Sung Hun and Chang Dok Pil who were involved in the publication of the declaration and Catholic Bishop Chi Hak Sun. They gathered at the meeting place, breaking through the tight watch of police.

Ringing out from the meeting place were loud shouts rejecting the Pak Jung Hi clique's fascist suppression and violation of human rights and demanding the release of the illegally arrested and imprisoned personages.

Angry shouts also burst out denouncing the vicious attempt of police to frustrate the meeting.

A speaker appealed to the attendants of the meeting "not to be impatient or disappointed but to keep up the struggle for the realization of justice and freedom." His appeal enjoyed a unanimous response of the attendants.

Earlier, on the morning of that day, a meeting opposing fascism and demanding democracy and the release of the imprisoned personages was held at the Christian Hall in the Chongro district.

The meetings were held despite the despicable obstruction and vicious suppression by police.

The approach to the house of democratic dissident Kim Dae Jung was blocked by more than 10 policemen in uniform and mufti from the previous night and even journalists were prohibited from approaching.

On the morning of March 1 the wife of Kim Dae Jung was detained in her house by policemen when she was leaving it to attend the meeting.

Policemen desperately intensified their watch and suppression of those involved in the publication of the March 1 manifesto.

Ex-"president" Yun Bo Son was detained in his house by about 15 policemen. The Rev. Ham Sok Hon was also forced to stay at home and had his house searched by policemen.

They searched the houses of pastor Li Hae Dong, former professor An Byong Mu and former "foreign minister" Chong Il Hyong or forced them to stay at home that day.

At the meeting places police resorted to frantic suppression to obstruct the meetings.

Li U Jong, chairman of the Women Church-goers Federation of South Korea, and the wife of pastor Mun Ik Hwan, a publisher of the March 1 declaration barely managed to attend the meeting, breaking through the tight watch of policemen. But they were arrested while coming out of the meeting place. At that moment a protest struggle was unfolded there by the attendants against the barbarous suppression.

A foreign press report said:

"When the two women were taken away by a police car, loud shouts burst out and a commotion took place. Many friends and families on the street protested with surging indignation. An indignant youth shouted, shaking his fist: 'What a shameful act this is! You ordered us to observe the law. But you are the first to violate it'."

The youth was also arrested by police.

Reportedly, nine "defendants" including Kim Dae Jung cast into prison on charges of the involvement in the publication of the declaration went on hungerstrike from March 1.

Earlier, the families of the publishers of the "declaration for democracy and national salvation" February 28 thrust a letter at the "minister of home affairs" and the director of the "central intelligence agency" protesting against their brutal persecution and suppression and demanded an immediate end to such tyranny.

The Pak Jung Hi fascist clique were letting their agents to "shadow and eavesdrop on" these families round the clock on the first anniversary of the publication of the "declaration for democracy and national salvation".

Moreover, the fascist clique were committing such outrages as "walking" them to police stations and putting them under "house arrest."

This deprives the families of the publishers of the declaration of the freedom to action and throws them into the depth of uneasiness and fear.

Under such situation they, in the name of the "Council of the Families of Prisoners of Conscience," demanded the fascist clique stop forthwith the unwarranted acts, declaring: "We can no longer tolerate treating us as criminals."

Defendants Declare "We Are Not Guilty"

Unless the imprisoned men of conscience are released, we will not cease halfway from our struggle for justice, freedom and human rights.

Publishers of "the declaration for democracy and national salvation" in south Korea stressed this in their February 28 statement made public on the first anniversary of the publication of the declaration.

The statement was signed by ex-"president" Yun Bo Son, the Rev. Ham Sok Hon, ex-"foreign minister" Chong Il Hyong and six other personages involved in the publication of the declaration, who are not in prison.

"We are not guilty," the statement stressed. It denounced the Pak Jung Hi clique for branding the publication of the March 1 manifesto as a crime.

The statement demanded the immediate release of those involved in the publication, poet Kim Ji Ha and youths and students in prison and said that the suppression by the present south Korean fascist regime surpassed by far that of Japanese imperialism which won ill-fame in the past days.

On the same day the families of those involved in the publication of the March 1 declaration also issued a statement denouncing the Pak Jung Hi clique's fascist repression and expressing their determination to keep struggling for the defence of democratic freedom and human rights.

"We families strongly insist that the defendants are not guilty," stressed the statement published in the name of the families of the "defendants."

The statement went on: "We demand the release not only of the personages involved in the case but also of all the conscientious political prisoners" and "we will not cease from our struggle until men of conscience have been set free and democracy, freedom and human rights guaranteed".

Originally, it was planned to make public these two statements at a press conference on February 28. But they were distributed as about 100 policemen were mobilized for suppression.

Reporting about the publication of the statements, the Japanese paper "Asahi Shimbun" March 1 pointed out: "The statements demonstrated internally and externally that the forces critical of the government have not yielded."

"It is obvious that the forces against Pak Jung Hi will further heighten their fighting spirit," added the paper.

South Korean dissident woman LI U Jong is taken away by plainclothesmen on March 1 after attending a prayer meeting at the Christian hall in Seoul to mark the first anniversary of the March 1 manifesto.

Internat'l Bodies Support 4-Point Proposal

Strong support has been expressed on world-wide scale for the new four-point national salvation proposal for the earliest reunification of Korea adopted at the Jan. 25 Pyongyang joint meeting of political parties and public organizations. In support of the four-point proposal, a number of progressive international organizations recently issued statements or appeals, according to foreign press reports.

THE EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT OF THE ORGANIZATION OF SOLIDARITY OF THE PEOPLES OF ASIA, AFRICA AND LATIN AMERICA recently made public an appeal actively supporting the new national salvation proposal.

The appeal pointed out that at present the Korean question is one of the most pressing political questions.

It denounced the U S imperialists and the south Korean puppets for scheming to perpetuate Korea's division, converting south Korea into a big nuclear base contrary to the desires of the Korean nation and threatening the Democratic People's Republic of Korea more unscrupulously.

The appeal also assailed the Japanese militarists hand in glove with the U S imperialists for clinging to the "two Koreas" plot.

After introducing in detail the four-point national salvation proposal, the appeal said:

The Executive Secretariat of the Organisation of Solidarity of the Peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America appeals to the organisations under it, revolutionary organisations and movements and democratic governments to support the struggle of the Korean people for achieving the country's reunification and building a reunified, independent and prospering country.

THE AFRO-ASIAN PEOPLE'S SOLIDARITY ORGANIZATION appealed to the world peace-loving people to extend every possible support and solidarity for the Korean people to help realize the new national salvation proposal.

This appeal was made in its statement dated February 14 supporting the new proposal.

The new national salvation proposal reflects the unanimous will of the entire Korean people who love the country and nation and want the reunification of the country; it is the most reasonable proposal for reunification acceptable to all, the statement stressed.

The U S forces occupying south Korea should unconditionally get out of south Korea at once in compliance with the demand of the present times and the south Korean authorities should accept this reasonable national salvation proposal without delay, the statement said.

In conclusion, it expressed full support to the south Korean people who are fighting undauntedly for the reunification of the country in the teeth of fascist suppression.

A meeting held with the attendance of representatives of 51 national organisations who had participated in the recent first session of the international meeting to continue the work of the World Congress for International Women's Year in Berlin adopted a statement of **THE WOMEN'S INTERNATIONAL DEMOCRATIC FEDERATION** supporting the four-point proposal.

The statement said:

Believing that this national salvation proposal is a most fair and reasonable one that would prevent the danger of a permanent division of Korea, rid the Korean women and children of the sufferings and accelerate Korea's reunification and would serve as a basic guarantee for peace in Asia and the world, the Women's International Democratic Federation fully supports it.

THE TRADE UNIONS INTERNATIONAL OF THE FOOD INDUSTRY, TOBACCO, HOTEL AND ALLIED WORKERS recently issued a statement supporting the new national salvation proposal.

The statement said:

We call upon the national organisations and friendly organisations in various countries to launch an active solidarity movement for supporting the most reasonable and realistic four-point national salvation proposal to achieve the reunification and, at the same time, voice strong protest against all intrigues of the reactionaries to decry the new most patriotic measure for the peaceful reunification of Korea.

French Bar Assn.

THE FRENCH DEMOCRATIC LAWYERS ASSOCIATION in a statement issued in support of the new national salvation proposal said that the national salvation proposal indicates the way of accelerating the national reunification acceptable to all who love the country, democracy and peace.

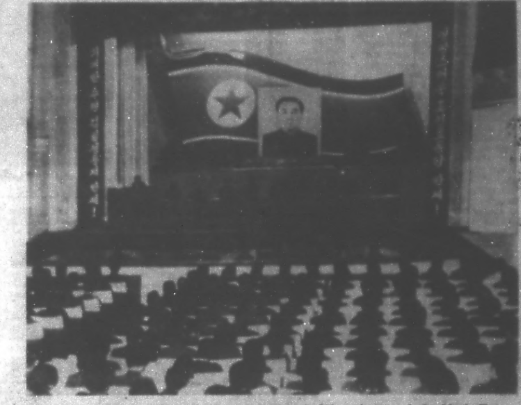
The U S imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique are aggravating the situation in Korea by further speeding up the preparations for a war of aggression and suppressing more harshly south Korean people, the statement pointed out, and continued:

It is obvious that in order to accomplish the country's reunification, the desire of all the Korean patriots, it is essential to achieve a great alliance of the socialist forces in the north and the patriotic democratic forces in the south.

For the accomplishment of reunification, it is also essential to terminate the military confrontation between the north and the south. Hence, it poses as a fundamental question to force the U S troops present in south Korea to withdraw from there unconditionally, dismantle their nuclear bases and to take their weapons of destruction out of there.

The statement stressed that the reunification can not be achieved successfully unless democratic rights and freedom are guaranteed in south Korea and the arrested and imprisoned personages set free.

The French Democratic Lawyers Association will do everything in its power to support the new national salvation proposal adopted by the joint meeting and introduce it, noted the statement



A Pyongyang city meeting held on Feb. 28 to commemorate the 58th anniversary of the March First Popular Uprising.

Pyongyang Calls for Joint Reunification Effort

58th Anniv. of Mar. 1 Uprising Marked

PYONGYANG (KCNA)—A Pyongyang city meeting commemorating the 58th anniversary of the March First Popular Uprising was held on February 28 at the Moranbong Theatre.

Ho Jong Suk, director of the secretariat of the Central Committee of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland, delivered a report at the meeting.

She called upon all the patriotic forces in the north and the south to pool their strength to repulse the outside forces, reunify the country and thus establish national sovereignty throughout the country.

She also appealed to the political parties, public organisations and people of all strata in south Korea to courageously rise in the struggle to realise our national salvation and reunification proposal on checking and frustrating the "two Koreas" plot of the splittists within and without, preventing the permanent split of the nation and the danger of a new war and achieving the peaceful reunification of the country with the united strength of all the patriotic forces in the north and the south.

Serious Lesson

The nation-wide March First Popular Uprising that erupted on March 1, 1919 was an anti-Japanese patriotic struggle in which the whole nation courageously fought the brigandish Japanese imperialist aggressors to topple the barbarous colonial rule of Japanese imperialism and achieve the freedom and independence of the country and an anti-Japanese resistance struggle participated in by the people of all strata throughout the country, the reporter said, and continued:

The March First Popular Uprising demonstrated to the whole world the Korean people's staunch patriotic spirit of fearing no sacrifices in the struggle against the foreign aggressors and their spirit of national independence, administered a telling blow to the Japanese imperialists and shook their colonial ruling system to its very foundation.

Though the struggle ended in failure due to the Japanese imperialists' bestial suppression, it offered a serious lesson to the anti-Japanese national liberation struggle of the Korean people.

The March 1 Popular Uprising proved that in order to win victory in the revolutionary struggle the masses of people must firmly build up their own strength under the guidance of an outstanding leader, have a correct programme of action and wage an organised and decisive struggle.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung founded the immortal Juche idea, put forth the Juche-based line of the Korean revolution and organised and led the heroic anti-Japanese armed struggle that culminated in defeating Japanese imperialism and accomplishing the historic cause of the fatherland's restoration.

"Non-Aggression Pact" Trick

The reporter went on:

The United States' policies of aggression and war are a constant factor of keying up the tension in Korea and creating the danger of war there.

She denounced the south Korean authorities for working desperately to manufacture "two Koreas" with the backing of the United States in a reckless attempt to keep our nation split indefinitely.

The reporter also lashed the Japanese reactionaries for laying a grave obstacle to the independent reunification of Korea, partaking in the U.S. imperialists' "two Koreas" policy.

She went on:

The "non-aggression pact" advertised by the south Korean authorities is nothing but a deceptive trick to cover up the criminal act of increasing the tension and unrest in Korea, freezing the split and speeding up the war preparations behind the scene.

In order to achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of the country it is necessary to put an end to such high-handed outside interference as creating an artificial obstacle to the reunification of the country, she declared and continued:

The United States must give up the "two Koreas" plot, stop encouraging the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique to split, confrontation and war and take out of south Korea all the weapons of destruction including nuclear weapons and troops without delay as demanded by our people and the world peace-loving people.

The Japanese reactionaries must discontinue their hostile acts of opposing the withdrawal of the U.S. forces, encouraging the south Korean authorities and obstructing the reunification of our country and give up their reinvasion of south Korea.

Attending the meeting together with working people in the city were Comrades So Chol and Chong Jun Gi, and personages concerned and responsible functionaries of public organisations.

(Subtitles are ours. ... Ed.)

Chairman Han Duk Su Awarded DPRK Order

PYONGYANG (KCNA)—The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, President of the State of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, made public on February 17 a decree of the Central People's Committee on awarding Order of National Flag First Class to Comrade Han Duk Su.

The decree said:

Order of National Flag First Class is awarded to Comrade Han Duk Su, Chairman of the Central Standing Committee of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan, (Chongryun) on his 70th birthday. He, firmly armed with the great Juche idea, has thoroughly established the ideological system of Juche within the Chongryun organization, closely rallied the functionaries and compatriots around the Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of the Republic, firmly defended their democratic, national rights and strengthened the international solidarity with the Japanese people and other world progressive people by fully displaying his boundless loyalty to our Party, and thus greatly contributed to the acceleration of the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

Col. Gen. Chi Byong Hak Passes Away

The Ministry of People's Armed Forces of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea made public an obituary on the death of Comrade Colonel General Chi Byong Hak, Vice-Minister of People's Armed Forces.

According to the obituary, Comrade Chi Byong Hak, died of an illness to our sorrows at the age of 61 at 21 hours, February 28, 1977.

Comrade Chi Byong Hak had participated in the glorious anti-Japanese armed struggle organized and guided by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great leader of our Party and our people, and devotedly struggled with arms in hand against the Japanese imperialists.

Till the last moment of his life he had firmly equipped himself with the monolithic ideology of the Party, remained boundlessly loyal with single-heartedness to the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung in any adversity and struggled with all devotion for the independent reunification of the country and the nation-wide victory of the revolution and for the strengthening and development of the People's Army.

A funeral committee with Comrade O Jin U as chairman was formed for the late Comrade Chi Byong Hak.

(KCNA)

5-Point Nature-Remaking Policy: Blueprint of Future Agriculture

A recent issue of Rodong Sinmun (organ of the CC of the Workers' Party of Korea) carried an article headlined "Our Party's Five-Point Policy of Nature-Remaking Is Bright Blueprint for Radical Increase of Agricultural Production."

Noting that the five-point policy of nature-remaking put forth by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung is a brilliant design for making a new revolutionary leap in the nation's agricultural production and the construction of a socialist countryside, the article says:

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung has taught:

"The five-point policy of nature-remaking is, firstly, to round off irrigation of non-paddy fields, secondly, to build terraced fields, thirdly, to undertake land adjustment and land amelioration, fourthly, to carry out afforestation and water conservancy, and fifthly, to reclaim tideland."

The five-point policy of nature-remaking of our Party is based on an analysis of the realistic demand of our developing agricultural production leaping to a new, higher stage, and the influence of the cold front on agricultural production; it is a revolutionary policy making it possible to place our agriculture on a more solid productive basis and attain the goal of ten million tons of grain at an earlier date.

At present when the per hectare output has reached a fairly high level we can achieve a great upsurge in agricultural production only by building a solid foundation of agricultural production through such fundamental measures as nature-remaking along with the improvement of the farming method.

In order to successfully combat the influence of the cold front which is expected to persist, it is necessary to undertake nature-remaking such as irrigation of non-paddy fields, the building of terraced fields, land adjustment and active amelioration of the existing arable land and its effective protection. Only then is it possible to well overcome drought, heavy rains, storms and untimely frost and scorching heat and any other weather conditions and reap a rich harvest on a stable basis.

The five-point policy of nature-remaking put forth by the great leader is a grand design to accelerate the industrialization and modernization of agriculture and make a signal advance on the road of accomplishing the tasks of the great rural theses.

The article continues:

The five-point policy of nature-remaking is a revolutionary policy for completely solving the problem of water not only in paddy cultivation but also in non-paddy cultivation by extensively undertaking non-paddy irrigation on the basis of the successes already made in the rural technical revolution, and accelerating the industrialisation and modernization of agriculture by carrying out comprehensive mechanization and chemicalization even in the terraced fields of mountainous areas. This policy has opened a bright prospect for splendidly fulfilling the historic tasks of the rural theses to constantly bring the guidance and management of agriculture closer to the standard of the advanced management of industry, markedly reducing the differences between agricultural labour and industrial labour and freeing the peasants from the fetters of nature and toilsome labour.

The article stresses that the five-point policy of nature-remaking involves very vast projects in scope and scale, but it can be successfully carried out as there are the wise leadership of the great leader, the powerful Juche-based industry, the solid foundations of the independent economy and the rich experiences and technique in great nature-remaking. (KCNA)

Slopes of more than 16 degrees are converted into terraced fields under the nature-remaking policy.

First Power of Proletarian Dictatorship in Korea

It is now 30 years since the North Korean People's Committee, the first power of proletarian dictatorship in our country, was founded by the great leader of the revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung (February 22, 1944).

Rodong Sinmun (organ of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea) in an article headlined "Birth of the First Power of Proletarian Dictatorship in Our Country" stresses: The establishment of the North Korean People's Committee, a power of proletarian dictatorship, was an event of tremendous historic significance for our people. With the establishment of this power our people came to have a more powerful weapon of revolution.

At that time when it was raised as an urgent task whose fulfilment brooked not a moment's delay to develop our revolutionary power into a power of proletarian dictatorship conforming to the fulfilment of the tasks of the socialist revolution as the northern half carried out the democratic revolution and started going over to the period of transition, the great leader put forward the unique policy of establishing a power of proletarian dictatorship by consolidating and developing the people's committee of provisional character, the article notes, and says:

The unique idea of the great leader on establishing a power of proletarian dictatorship by means of strengthening and developing the power of people's democratic dictatorship was based on a scientific analysis of the nature and character of the North Korean Provisional People's Committee. The North Korean Provisional People's Committee which took up and carried out the tasks of the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic revolution was a power which struck its roots in the glorious revolutionary traditions established by the great leader in the course of the arduous anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle and was set up on the ruins of the old colonial ruling machine of Japanese imperialism which had been thoroughly smashed; it was a revolutionary power in which the leadership of the working class was firmly ensured from the outset. This demanded that a power of proletarian dictatorship be established by further strengthening and developing the existing form of power to carry out the tasks of the socialist revolution, instead of abolishing it.

The great leader's wise policy of establishing a power of proletarian dictatorship by further strengthening the North Korean Provisional People's Committee, a power of people's democratic dictatorship, enabled our people to found a power of proletarian dictatorship in time and develop the revolution onto a new stage.

As the great leader set forth the unique policy of establishing a power of proletarian dictatorship and wisely guided the struggle for its implementation, the first power of proletarian dictatorship in the history of our country came into being on February 22, 1947.

The article continues:

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung has taught:

"The first historic democratic election was held to establish the People's Committee of North Korea. This was the first institution of the dictatorship of the proletariat in our country. The People's Committee of North Korea, a powerful arm of socialist revolution and socialist construction, strove to carry out the tasks for that period of gradual transition to socialism and develop the national economy in a planned way."

The North Korean People's Committee was a historic inheritance of the North Korean Provisional People's Committee and yet there was a difference between the two.

If the North Korean Provisional People's Committee was a power for carrying out the tasks of the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic revolution, the North Korean People's Committee was a revolutionary power for carrying out the socialist revolution in the northern half, while carrying on the tasks of the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic revolution on a nation-wide scale.

In the North Korean Provisional People's Committee the alliance between the working class and the peasantry was based on the struggle for liberation from imperialist and feudalistic exploitation and oppression. But in the North Korean People's Committee, it was based on the struggle for liquidating the old relations of production and creating socialist ownership.

The two were revolutionary powers performing the function of dictatorship. The North Korean Provisional People's Committee performed the function of liquidating the landlords, dependent capitalists, pro-Japanese elements and traitors to the nation and depriving them of their political and economic footholds, whereas the North Korean People's Committee carried out the function of the dictatorship for putting down the resistance, subversive manoeuvres and sabotages of the remnants of the overthrown exploiting classes.

Given a weapon of the class struggle, a weapon of the revolution and construction, by the great leader, our people brought about epochal changes in all realms of the revolution and construction and are creditably carrying out the revolutionary tasks on a higher stage to accomplish the cause of Juche, the article says. (KCNA)

Everyone enjoys the free medical system in the DPRK.

Rural Hospitals

A modern people's hospital has been built up in Migam-ri in Pungsan county of Ryanggang Province, the remotest mountain village of our country, to promote the health of the villagers thanks to the deep solicitude of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

The people's hospital has various well-equipped specialized sections including the internal treatment section, surgery section and pediatrics section, modernly furnished laboratory, pharmacy and wards for in-patients.

The section doctor system is in force in this village, too. Doctors regularly make a round of cooperative farmers' houses to prevent diseases and give medical treatment to sick persons in time.

From the very moment of their birth babies have doctors who look after them. They undergo regular medical check-ups and are given preventive injections.

The hospital has created thousands of *pyong* (one *pyong* is six feet square) of medicinal herb plots and supplies various kinds of tonics made from efficacious medicinal herbs to the cooperative farmers and women, not to speak of babies.

The hospital greatly helps the farmers of the village work to their ability and reap a rich harvest every year.

Before the country's liberation Migam-ri was far removed from modern civilization. There was not a hospital, not a single doctor.

Endemics and various contagious diseases were prevalent, claiming the lives of many villagers who had no way of getting even a dose of medicine.

But today this has become a thing of the past.

Today Migam-ri has turned into a paradise where all the cooperative farmers, well protected from diseases, are leading a happy life in good health, enjoying every benefit of modern civilization.

The change in Migam-ri, an out-of-the-way mountain village, is a graphic instance of the great changes that have taken place in all rural communities of our country.

The benevolent affections of the fatherly leader have reached all the remote mountain villages, fishing villages and solitary islands, to say nothing of the urban areas. In all places where there are people, modern medical organs have been built.

The policy of converting *ri* clinics into hospitals put forward by the great leader at the Fifth Congress of the Party was carried out throughout the country already during the fulfilment period of the Six-Year Plan.

Clinics have been turned into well-equipped *ri* people's hospitals in all rural villages from Suhung-ri in Hamju county of South Hamgyong Province, whose clinic the great leader visited in person during his busy on-the-spot guidance to look after the working and living conditions of the medical workers there with a fatherly affection, to Pujong-ri in Huchang county of Ryanggang Province, the mountainous area.

In our country all provinces, cities, counties and *ri* have people's hospitals and factories, ore and coal mines as well as educational and cultural institutions have hospitals or clinics attached to them.

There are large specialized and general hospitals in cities.

Thanks to the wise leadership and profound solicitude of the fatherly leader, a universal and complete free medical service has been in force and a popular public health system with main emphasis on prophylactic medicine established in our country covered with a dense network of medical organs and all people are living in happiness, enjoying longevity. (KCNA)

"Theses on Socialist Rural Question: Encyclopedia of Rural Question"

Korea reaped a bumper harvest every year, not affected by any adverse weather condition, under the wise leadership of the great leader of the revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung. Last year she harvested over 8 million tons of grain.

This year our working people are striving, putting up the slogan "Let us attain the goal of 8.5 million tons of grain!"

The steady growth of grain output—this is a fine fruit of the great leader's theses on the rural question and Juche-based farming method and a result of the energetic guidance of the respected and beloved leader who has put his heart and soul into work for the development of agriculture.

Today the revolutionary people of the world highly praise the theses on the rural question authored by the great leader, calling it "radiant rays lighting the road of struggle," "great encyclopedia giving a perfect and comprehensive answer to the rural question," and express admiration for the achievements of our people in agricultural production.

"In this brilliant theses Comrade Kim Il Sung has given a clear-cut answer to the rural question after the establishment of the socialist system which no one had ever tackled to" (a professor at Algiers University).

"The respected and beloved leader President Kim Il Sung, the sun of mankind and the great leader of the peoples of the fighting countries, whom all the peoples boundlessly revere as one, advanced the idea of the solution of the rural question, basing himself on the Juche idea already in the period of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle and personally laid the historic roots for the solution of the rural question in the guerrilla bases" (a friend of Palestine).

"In fact, the theses on the rural question is a brilliant embodiment of the great idea Comrade Kim Il Sung brought to maturity from the days of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle for the solution of the peasant question and the agricultural question and is a consummation of his preeminent theories on the socialist rural question based on the valuable practical experiences accumulated in the revolution and construction" (an article published by the "Mali People's Publishing House").

"President Kim Il Sung's original and brilliant idea on the solution of the rural question is a great programme for the building of a developed socialist countryside that the whole mankind has so eagerly desired" (a director of the Upper Voltese Ministry for the Development of Agriculture).

"Great President Kim Il Sung's idea and theory on the rural question is a true guiding compass and great encyclopedia giving a perfect and overall answer to the rural question in our time" (chief editor of the newspaper "Togo Press").

"The theses on the rural question carries tremendous significance not only today but eternally to the distant future, because the theses gives a solution to the immediate questions arising in the socialist countryside and opens up the bright prospect of liquidating the differences between town and country, building a classless society and greeting the new morning of communism.

"Indeed, this theses of Comrade Kim Il Sung is the radiant rays lighting the road of struggle for the victory of socialism and communism not only in Korea but in the whole world" (a public figure of the Congo).

"Today many countries in the world, unable to correctly solve the rural question, are undergoing difficulties. In general, the solution of the rural question is the most difficult and complex one. But in Korea, in accordance with the theses on the socialist rural question authored by President Kim Il Sung with his genius, the people are devotedly working, full of confidence, with a clear prospect. In the countryside of Korea where modern dwelling houses have been built in rows, irrigation and electrification have been completed and the mechanization and chemicalization are being rapidly pushed ahead, the peasants are doing farming joyously with the help of machines and chemicals.

"In particular, today when the food crisis is sweeping the world, the agricultural production of Korea shows a steady growth" (a Brazilian public figure in Algeria).

"The Korean people have vigorously advanced along the broad highway indicated by the theses on the rural question, achieving brilliant successes in the building of the socialist countryside and converting the countryside of Korea into a civilized paradise on earth good to live in.

"Under the wise leadership of President Kim Il Sung the agriculture of Korea has made a leaping development and great changes have taken place in the ideological consciousness of the peasants. Thus, the attention of the world is focused on Korea where the rural question is being successfully solved" (a friend of Paraguay).

"As widely known, many countries of the world are in the grip of the food crisis. But Korea reaped the richest harvest ever known in its history. Rice is enough and to spare.

"Indeed, the Korean countryside has been converted into one which reaps only rich harvest, unaffected by any unfavorable weather conditions.

"The credit for this brilliant success goes to the great leader His Excellency President Kim Il Sung who, basing himself on the Juche idea, authored 'Theses on the Socialist Rural Question in Our Country' and devoted himself to the struggle for its implementation" (the chairman of the "committee for the study of Kimilsungism" of the Rawalpindi Pakistan-Korea Youth Friendship Association).

"President Kim Il Sung is, indeed, the great, outstanding leader. He confidently leads the peasants along the road to victory.

"I reverentially wish a long, long life in good health to the respected and beloved leader of the Korean people President Kim Il Sung who leads the Korean countryside along the shortcut to development" (a friend of Sierra Leone). (KCNA)

News in Brief

Feb. 6

• Gnassingbe Eyadema, President of the Republic of Togo, received the gymnastic mass display delegation and the dancers delegation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Feb. 10

• Li Jang Su, Ambassador of the DPRK to the German Democratic Republic, paid a farewell call on Erich Honecker, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the German Socialist Unity Party and President of the State Council of the GDR.

Feb. 14

• A plan on scientific and technical cooperation between the DPRK and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam was signed in Hanoi.

Feb. 19

• A delegation of the Supreme People's Assembly of the DPRK headed by Hwang Jang Yop left Pyongyang by plane for the Mongolian People's Republic.

Feb. 25

• An economic and technical delegation of the DPRK headed by Ro Tae Sok left Pyongyang by special plane to visit Nigeria.

• Tuma Waku Dia Bazika, new Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Republic of Zaire to the DPRK, arrived in Pyongyang by plane.

Feb. 26

• A government trade delegation of the DPRK headed by Pang Tae Ryul left Pyongyang by plane to visit the Polish People's Republic, the Romanian Socialist Republic and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam.

• A delegation of the Korean Journalists Union headed by Han Jung Taek left Pyongyang by plane to attend the Fourth Congress of the Soviet Journalists Union.

• A delegation of the Korea-China Friendship Association headed by Kim Yong Sun left Pyongyang by train for a visit to the People's Republic of China at the invitation of the China-Korea Friendship Association and the Chinese People's Association for Friendship with Foreign Countries.

• The Central People's Committee of the DPRK issued a decree on appointing Comrade Kim Song Gak as Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the DPRK to the Republic of Upper Volta. (KCNA)

Press Comments

Chongsan-ri Spirit and Method

Rodong Sinmun (organ of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea) Feb. 21 dedicates an editorial headed "Let Us Work in Accordance with the Great Chongsan-ri Method" to the 17th anniversary of the creation of the great Chongsan-ri Spirit and Chongsan-ri Method by President Kim Il Sung.

It says:

The creation of the Chongsan-ri Method, the work method of the great leader style, was the shining birth of the work method which makes the popular masses maintain the position of the master in the revolution and construction and fully play the role of the master, of the method of the leadership in our era of Juche when the broad masses of the people are carrying on the revolution and construction as the master.

The work method of the great leader style is an encyclopedia of the art of revolutionary leadership comprehensively and perfectly explaining all methods of the leadership of the masses from the method of designing and planning, organising and conducting all work to the method of guiding meetings, meeting and conversing with people and awakening them; it is an omnipotent weapon capable of solving any problem.

The editorial refers to the tasks arising in more energetically carrying on the work of learning from the Chongsan-ri Method, the work method of the great leader style. The functionaries should go down to the lower units and the superior help the subordinate—this is one of the most important demands of the Chongsan-ri Method, the work method of the great leader style, and it is an important principle to which our Party always attaches the greatest importance in improving the work method.

Struggle for 8.5 Mil. Ton Grain

Rodong Sinmun Feb. 23 editorially calls upon the entire agricultural working people and people of other sections to rise in the struggle for attaining the goal of 8.5 million tons of grain this year to capture the height of 10 million tons of grain ahead of schedule.

It says:

8.5 million tons of grain is a grand goal to be attained by our people on the agricultural front this year and the most important revolutionary task of the agricultural working people.

Attaining the goal of 8.5 million tons of grain this year will provide a firm guarantee for flying the flag of victory at an early date on the height of 10 million tons of grain, one of the 10 perspective targets of the socialist economic construction and, accordingly, carries greater importance.

The most important militant task for the production of 8.5 million tons of grain is to wage a tireless struggle for preventing the influence of the cold front. For this, farming must be placed on a scientific and technical basis in accordance with the demand of the Juche-based farming method.

Theses on Socialist Rural Question

Rodong Sinmun Feb. 25 dedicates an editorial to the 13th anniversary of the publication of "Theses on the Socialist Rural Question in Our Country," an immortal classic work of President Kim Il Sung.

It says:

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, by embodying the immortal Juche idea, raised the socialist rural question from a new angle in the rural theses and brightly illumined a straight path of thoroughly fulfilling the three revolutions, ideological, technical and cultural, in the countryside, strengthening in every way the leadership and assistance of the working-class party and state to the countryside, bringing the guidance and management of agriculture and the ownership relations in it closer to the standard of advanced industry and thus eliminating differences between town and the countryside and class distinctions between the working class and the peasantry and finally solving the rural question.

The rural theses of the great leader indicated for the first time the road of revolutionizing and working-classizing the peasants, industrializing and modernizing agriculture, making the countryside cultured and thus realising a classless society and gave allround answers as to the clear goal of thoroughly reshaping the countryside as required by the Juche idea and the principles and ways for its attainment.

At a time when the severe influence of the cold front persists and an "agricultural crisis" and a "food crisis" are sweeping the world, agricultural production has sharply increased each year in our country which is advancing under the rays of the theses and the grain height of the Six-Year Plan was captured two years ahead of schedule and more than 8 million tons of grain, the richest harvest ever known in Korean history, was reaped last year.

Historic Nanhutou Meet

Rodong Sinmun Feb. 27 dedicates an article to the 41st anniversary of the historic Nanhutou Meeting (February 27, 1936) held during the anti-Japanese armed struggle.

It says:

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung convened a meeting of military and political cadres of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army in Nanhutou to rally the whole nation as one under the revolutionary banner of the fatherland's restoration and bring about a greater upsurge in the anti-Japanese national liberation struggle.

The Nanhutou Meeting marked a turning-point in the process of fully establishing Juche in the Korean revolution, building up internal forces more firmly and striking stronger roots of national unity in the history of our revolution.

This led the whole nation to achieve great unity transcending the differences in property status, political views and religious beliefs and all the people of our country to join the dynamic march of national unity for fighting on the front for the fatherland's restoration and struggle against the colonial rule of the Japanese imperialists more courageously by letting those who have money donate money, those who have strength dedicate their strength and those who have knowledge contribute their knowledge.

EDITORIAL

On Seoul-Tokyo Joint Communique

The last Feb. 16 general meeting of the South Korea-Japan Parliamentarians Association in Tokyo produced an extremely reactionary joint communique as the withdrawal of GI's from south Korea became a foregone conclusion.

The joint communique linked the security and peace of south Korea to the security and peace of Japan and called for bilateral efforts for peace in Northeast Asia. It also voiced opposition to the projected U.S. pullout from south Korea and pledged preparations for the formation of a parliamentary consultative body among the three countries, south Korea, Japan and the U.S. Calling for closer bilateral economic cooperation, the joint statement called upon the Fukuda Government to control the activities of Chongryun (the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan) aimed at the reunification of Korea.

The conference was an affront to the peoples of Korea and Japan and the world public determined to unveil the corrupt relations between the rulers in Seoul and Tokyo and in particular the KCIA's influence-buying activities in Tokyo and Washington.

The primary objective of the meeting was obviously in cementing and consolidating the south Korea-Japan economic and military ties with the reconfirmation of the so-called south Korean clause that "the security of south Korea is essential to the security of Japan" in face of the U.S. decision to withdraw its troops from south Korea.

It is absurd to see the presence of the Don Quixote mentality about the "threat of socialism," which conditioned Pak Jung Hi's call for "simultaneous UN membership for north and south Korea" and his proposal to sign a "north-south non-aggression pact" with the U.S. troops withdrawal being approved. After all, this is tantamount to the perpetuation of the division of Korea.

The Japanese reactionary ruling circles are scheming to retain south Korea as a buffer zone for their security by keeping Korea divided for ever. The U.S. troop pullout plan is offering them a good opportunity to upgrade their armed forces.

The south Korean puppet rulers are also planning to achieve military superiority by 1980. This concerted move between Seoul and Tokyo is what the last parliamentarians meeting attained as its ultimate goal. But it is doomed to total failure.

There is no prospect for its long-range success.

The present tension prevailing on the Korean Peninsula stems from the threat of the U.S. troops and the south Korean puppet army to strike the north with the use of nuclear weapons. A reunified Korea has no reason to pose any threat to the security of Japan and any other countries.

The best solution—peaceful—to the question of Korean reunification shall be found in the proposal from the DPRK to the U.S. for conclusion of a peace agreement which will replace the current armistice accord and allow the U.S. troops to leave south Korea without endangering the peace in that area. It was reclarified in the last Jan. 25 joint proposal made by political parties and public bodies in Pyongyang, designed to rally all the socialist and the patriotic democratic forces for eventual independent and peaceful reunification.

Overcharged Subway Coach Sale to Seoul Shows Tokyo-Seoul Connection

The Japanese Lower House probe affirmed the allegations that the cost of the Seoul subway construction had been inflated to create political payoffs to Pak Jung Hi and pro-south Korea Dietmen.

During debates in the House of Representatives Budget Committee, Communist Party Dietman Masamori Seiji demanded on Feb. 17 that the Japanese Government explain the big difference between the export price of the subway coaches sold to south Korea in 1973 and the domestic price of comparable coaches.

He pointed out that a group of Japanese trading firms and rolling stock makers sold subway coaches for Seoul's new subway system in 1973 at a per-coach average price of 58,790,000 yen.

Similar subway cars were sold to the Tokyo Metropolitan subway system at a per coach price of 35 million yen in 1972. Even after adjustment was made in the price to reflect inflations in it, it would be equal to 37 million yen in 1973, he added.

The difference amounts to 10.9 million to 12 million yen, even if an additional cost of about 10 million yen is added to the price for technical improvements and modifications made on the coaches, he said.

As Japan sold 186 subway coaches to south Korea, this means that the total price was 2 billion yen to 2.2 billion yen more than it would have been if they had been sold at a proper price, he continued.

Masamori showed again on Feb. 24 in the same committee how exorbitant the price of the subway coaches was on the basis of new data of official statistics.

According to the new data, 186 railway coaches were exported to south Korea. The statistics record the contract volume and value of coaches exported in the first half of 1973 and the export value, which is considered to be the price at the port of loading of coaches, delivered by makers to trading firms.

A subway is considered to cost 26,360,000 yen on an average and its export price be 27,630,000 yen.

Even if a large amount of commissions was added to the above-mentioned price, the export price of subway coaches for Seoul should have been around 30,000,000 yen per coach.

But, as Masamori said on Feb. 17, the subway cars were sold at 58,790,000 yen each.

The difference comes to over 20,000,000 yen per unit.

As Japan sold 186 subway coaches to Seoul, the total difference reaches over 3,000,000,000 yen. It is suspected that the price was increased for "rebates."

On the same day, in the same committee, Socialist Ooide Shun also disclosed the fact that no technical engineer was present when the export contract was concluded in May, 1973.

He refuted the government explanation that the subway coach price was increased by 10 million yen because the coaches were specially designed to operate on both D.C. and A.C.

According to him, a D.C.-A.C. type coach was only 3,030,000 yen higher in price than a D.C. type coach in 1971. The cost difference between 1971 and 1974 after the oil crisis was only 6,730,000 yen.

Calculated on this basis, a D.C.-A.C. type coach was only just 4 million yen higher in price than a D.C.-type one.

The government explanation on the 10 million yen difference wasted for D.C.-A.C., he said, was unreasonable, and the government's estimated price still 6 million yen higher than the actual price.

The controversial coaches were delivered to south Korea from March through September 1973, timed with the construction of a metropolitan subway line in Seoul. The Japanese companies, Mitsubichi Corporation, Marubeni Corp., Nissho Iwai and Mitsui Co. submitted tenders in March, 1973.

Sixty coaches were exported for the subway and 126 for the national railway lines. The coaches for the subway and these for the railway were identical in specifications except for colors.

In May 13, Mitsubishi Corporation, on behalf of the other Japanese companies concerned, signed a contract with the Seoul Subway Authority on the export of 60 coaches and Marubeni Corp. signed a contract on the sale of 126 coaches to the south Korean national railway authorities.

The export of the railway coaches was financed by a 27,240 million yen loan from the Overseas Economic Cooperation Fund of Japan.

Hitachi, Ltd. received a package order for the coaches which were built on subcontract basis by five rolling stock makers.

The total export price to Seoul amounted to 5,837 million yen including 196 million for parts, 90 million for freightage, and 23 million for technical services and training of personnel.

The south Korean railway authorities' total payment was either 8,011 million yen or 7,386 million for the 126 coaches, excluding the parts freightage, technical and other services.

In other words one subway coach was priced at 58,790,000 yen and one national railway coach at 58,622,000 yen or an average 58,700,000 yen. Judging from the securities or financial reports of the Japanese manufacturers one coach cost 27,500,000 yen. In addition a rectifier for each coach was priced at 15 million-17 million yen.

Seoul subway

As a result the price of a finished coach was about 42,500,000 yen or 44,500,000 yen with the difference ranging from 14 million yen to 16 million yen.

About 10 million yen per unit is still unaccounted for even if a 10 per cent commission was subtracted.

The construction work on the Seoul subway began in 1971. In connection with the construction, the Japan-"ROK" regular ministerial conference decided to extend 27,200,000,000 yen in loan to south Korea in August 1971 from the Overseas Economic Cooperation Fund.

Casting doubts on the deal, Matsuura Toshihisa, a Japan Socialist Party Dietman, charged in the Lower House Audit Committee on Sep. 20, 1973, that the subway coaches bought by the "ROK" from Japan through Japanese trading companies cost 63,800,000 yen each, nearly double the unit price of the subway coach purchased by the Tokyo Metropolitan Government's Transport Bureau in 1972. He pointed out a rumour in circulation at the time that the price of coaches for the "ROK" had been padded to raise funds for rebates.

Former public information chief Li Jae Hyon at the south Korean embassy in Washington revealed on Feb. 5 that the payment of rebates to traitor Pak Jung Hi and the pro-south Korea lobbyists in Japan was a common practice in connection with commercial deals involving private or government credits from Japan.

In a telephone interview with the Asahi Shimbun American general bureau he told that a sum of money amounting to 20 to 30 percent of the rolling stock bill was divided equally between Pak Jung Hi and the pro-south Korean lobbyists in Japan.

◆ ◆ ◆

S. Korean NDP Leader Opposed To US Pullout

The south Korean opposition New Democratic Party leader Li Chol Sung visited Japan on Feb. 23 and had talks with Japan's Prime Minister Fukuda Takeo on Feb. 24 and Japan's Democratic Socialist Party Chairman Kasuga Ikko on Feb. 25, respectively.

In his talk with the Prime Minister, Li discussed a series of problems between south Korea and Japan such as the withdrawal of U.S. troops from south Korea and the south Korea-Japan continental shelf agreement. He told Fukuda that his party is opposed to any hasty withdrawal of U.S. troops from south Korea without measures to ensure the peace and security of the Korean Peninsula.

Li Chol Sung stayed in Japan until Feb. 28 and left for the U.S. on March 1.

Li's purpose in visiting Japan this time was to request the Japanese Government and pro-south Korean forces in Japan to cooperate with the Pak Jung Hi junta which is in a serious crisis due to the exposure of KCIA's influence-buying operation in the U.S., and is isolated within and without.

This is clear from the fact that Li himself said at a press interview given at Kimpo Airport shortly before flying to Japan that he was going to visit the two countries—the U.S. and Japan—to sound out the possibility of forming a south Korea-U.S. Japan tripartite security system and that his tour was aimed at feeling out the intentions of some socialist countries toward Seoul.

Li Chol Sung is known as a person nearest the Pak regime of all the opposition leaders.

He is called "Pak Jung Hi's and the KCIA's stool pigeon" by the south Korean people. In fact, he has been advocating a "revision through participation" since the shift to the "yushin system" in October, 1972. He recognizes the fascistic "yushin system" and has been calling for a "revision within the framework of the system."

He publicly criticized former presidential candidate Kim Dae Jung to curry favor with Pak Jung Hi when Kim was waging an anti-Pak movement in the U.S. and Japan, unable to return to south Korea because of the "yushin system."

He was elected chairman of the New Democratic Party at its general conference held on September 15 last year, to replace Kim Yong Sam. This is said to have been wirepulled by the KCIA. This is why he is called Pak Jung Hi's stool pigeon.

Reunification Forum (6)

True Aim of U.S. Military Presence in S. Korea

The U.S. tries to keep its occupation forces in south Korea for ever.

The U.S. is conducting its Korean policy using the same logic as the Japanese imperialists once used: To conquer the world it is necessary to conquer Asia and to conquer Asia, it is necessary to conquer Korea.

After the Second World War, the U.S. was following a hostile policy against the USSR and China according to its global strategy.

To be sure, the U.S. once promoted a detente policy because the U.S. realized that it could not resist the trends in the world for peaceful coexistence. But there was and is no change in its "policy of strength" which it pursues for the sake of its own interests.

The tough attitude of the U.S. toward the USSR and China which springs from its world strategy, is naturally aimed at launching attacks on Asia. Herein lies a need for the U.S. to secure a bridgehead, and the U.S. set its eyes on the Korean Peninsula as the Japanese imperialists once did.

To secure the Korean Peninsula has long been a dream to the U.S. This can be clearly proved by the fact that the U.S. carried out manoeuvrings before and after the Second World War in order to dominate Korea, to say nothing of the "Sherman incident" caused by the U.S. about one hundred years ago.

In November, 1943, the leaders of the U.S., Great Britain and China issued the "Cairo Declaration" promising independence for Korea. As for the date of Korea's independence, they, however, put a condition "at a proper time" to it. When the then British foreign minister visited the U.S. in the spring of the year, the then U.S. President Roosevelt suggested that Korea be placed under an international trusteeship. Roosevelt made a concrete proposal for this at the Yalta Conference held in February, 1945. He asserted there: Korea could become independent after receiving 20-30 years' training, as the Philippins had received such training from the U.S. before it won independence. MacArthur earned a bad reputation right after the Second World War when he said that the Japanese were as intelligent as 12-year old children. Roosevelt even regarded the Koreans as babies!

The U.S.-U.K.-USSR tripartite foreign ministers conference held in Moscow in December, 1945 made a decision that Korea should become independent after a trusteeship term of 5 years. The decision was drafted by the U.S., which called for a term of more than ten years.

After the tripartite conference, the U.S. impudently made Syngman Rhee cry against the trusteeship plan.

"The U.S.-USSR joint committee" was organized in accordance with the decision made at the tripartite conference. The committee was to obtain advice from the representatives of political parties and groups with a view to getting the will of the Korean people reflected in its policy. For the purpose of securing quite a few seats in the consultative council, the U.S. quickly faked up several hundred parties and groups overnight. It was said that the total membership of the organizations then rigged up was far larger than the then population of south Korea.

After all, "the U.S.-USSR joint committee" failed in achieving its purpose. Therefore, the U.S. brought the Korean problem before the United Nations. The UN Charter, however, provides that it can not deal with the Korean problem which is already taken up by the Allied Powers in accordance with an agreement among them. In a nutshell, it is illegal to take the Korean problem to the UN itself.

Carter plans to withdraw the U.S. forces from south Korea, not because Carter thinks it is illegal to keep the U.S. forces in south Korea without a proper reason, but because of the declining value of the dollar.

The Carter administration said that there would be no difficulty in carrying through its policy on Korea even after the U.S. forces were phased out, because preparations had already been made enough to turn south Korea into a bridgehead and to make it pay a role as a military base for intrusion into the Asian Continent. The U.S. does not mean to carry out the withdrawal of its troops both in name and reality.

There is no doubt that the U.S. troops in south Korea are aimed at invading the whole of the Korean Peninsula and the Asian Continent.

US Paper Discloses "KCIA" Grants To US University

The U.S. newspaper "The Boston Globe" published in Boston on Nov. 19 and 20 last year disclosed the "KCIA" grants to Harvard University.

"New Questions Raised on $1 Million Korean Grant to Harvard Last Year"

WASHINGTON- A former CIA official has helped the South Korean lobby in the United States in attempts designed to win favorable treatment for the South Korean regime in American academic circles.

Thomas Jefferson Coolidge Jr., a Boston financier who obtained a $1 million grant from the South Koreans for Harvard University's East Asian Studies Center, was stationed in South Korea, as a CIA agent for at least three years until 1960.

Since then, according to Korea experts and former American officials in Seoul, Coolidge has invested heavily in South Korea, has visited there frequently and has maintained close ties with US and Korean government sources.

The grant to Harvard, announced early last year, came from the Korean Traders Assn. (KTA), a group of businessmen, ostensibly private.

William Olney, director of special projects for Harvard, said last night the university's Council on East Asian Studies "solicited this gift" from the Korean Traders Scholarship Foundation, an arm of the KTA, because "there was no natural constituency in this country" to support Korean studies.

Olney also said that Coolidge's former ties with the CIA were "a matter of his class record," and added: "I don't think anybody cared about that."

Harvard's John K. Fairbank, chairman of the Council on East Asian Studies, responding at the time to criticism of the grant because of the repressive nature of the South Korean regime, said, "It would be wrong to accept money from the government of a divided country like Korea. But this gift, coming from a private organization like the KTA, was fine."

Prof. Jerome Cohen of the East Asian Studies Center, a sharp critic of the current South Korean government, said last night that he has detected no effort thus far to influence the way Harvard spends the Korean money. "It is going to academically worthy purposes," he said.

"I was not consulted in advance about the grant and when I found out about it I was unhappy," Cohen said. "On the other hand, since we got the money there's been nothing to complain about.

"Because the money was not given for the study of Korean politics or law, and because of the concern of a number of us, I think people have bent overbackwards to be absolutely straight about this. Believe me, I'm watching."

Olney, acting as Harvard's official spokesman on this issue last night, stressed that in its formal grant proposal to the KTA, the Council on East Asian Studies "made clear that the donor would have no influence over the academic content" of the professorship that will eventually be supported by the $1 million grant, nor over the activities of the person named to the endowed chair.

"If they thought they were going to buy something at Harvard, they sure didn't get very far," Olney said. "All you have to do is hear what Prof. Edwin Reischauer and Cohen have to say about the Park government."

Asked about Coolidge's role in securing the grant for Harvard, Olney replied that Coolidge, as chairman of the fund-raising committee for Harvard's East Asian program, "suggested we try to raise money in Seoul as well as Hong Kong and Taiwan, so we made this application to Seoul and as far as Harvard's concerned, it worked out well."

Since the grant was made, the KTA has been identified in congressional testimony and by Federal investigators as part of a large-scale effort sponsored by the Korean government to lavish money, gifts and business deals on American politics and now, it seems, academic institutions as well.

The object of the South Korean government's campaign to sway American public opinion, which was begun in 1970 under orders from President Pak Chung Hee, is to maintain American support and foreign and military aid for his country.

As a Korean newspaper put it when the South Korean grant was announced, the objective was "to promote counteractive efforts against those who spearhead anti-Korean moves...(and) thereby engender a pro-Korean atmosphere at Harvard and in other American academic circles."

The government-controlled newspaper singled out as targets Cohen and another Harvard Asian scholar, Edwin Reischauer, who also has been critical of the South Korean regime and the circumstances surrounding the grant.

Although both are eminent in their field and Reischauer is vice chairman of the Council on East Asian Studies, neither was consulted during the grant negotiations with the South Koreans.

Coolidge, before leaving for South Korea on a business trip said in an interview that the Korean association, and the grant its members gave to Harvard, were strictly nongovernmental.

However, the head of the KTA is Park Choong-Hoon, former South Korean minister of economic development. And under Korean law every Korean exporter to the United States is required to join the KTA after an exhaustive investigation of his loyalty and to contribute a percentage of his export income to the association.

Gregory Henderson, former political officer at the US embassy in Seoul and now a professor at Tufts University's Fletcher School of Diplomacy, described the KTA as "a Korean government agency... responsive to the overall political planning being conducted by the Korean Central Intelligence Agency."

Coolidge, who served in Korea with the Marines after his graduation from Harvard in 1954, served with the CIA from 1957 to 1960, when he returned to Boston.

A member of one of Boston's wealthiest families, Coolidge maintained his ties with Korea through the Korean Consolidated Mining Corp., with which he served in 1961 before founding his own company, Back Bay-Orient Enterprises.

Coolidge is the chairman and chief executive officer of Back Bay-Orient, serves as president of the Korea Capital Corp. of Seoul, and has large investments in other Korean-based companies.

Coolidge, through the KTA and other Korean organizations, has sponsored seminars, special lecturers, panel discussions and other academic programs to promote closer relations between the United States and South Korea. He also has helped South Koreans here as students. One of them, Kun Kai Lee, was deputy police chief in Seoul before coming to Harvard in the summer of 1975.

Henderson, who noted that the South Koreans, through the KTA, have spent millions on Korean studies at other schools, including the University of Hawaii, said the gifts paralleled attempts to influence American politicians.

(Nov. 19, 1976 issue)

◆ ◆ ◆

Official Aware Harvard Gift Had Korean Ties

A Harvard professor who helped negotiate a $1 million gift to the university from a South Korean organization since identified as part of a government-controlled effort to influence American institutions said yesterday that he and others in the negotiating group knew the Korean group had strong ties to the government.

Dwigt Perkins, associate director of Harvard's East Asian Research Center said, "anybody who knows anything about any less developed countries, Korea in particular, knows the government is heavily involved in the economy... Although this group is private any successful businessman in Korea has ties to the government... I don't think we spent any real time worrying about that."

Perkins and others on the Council of East Asian Studies negotiated with the Korean Traders Assn. (KTA) for a $1 million grant to set up an endowed chair at Harvard in modern Korean economy and society. The first $250,000 of the grant was presented to Harvard president Derek Bok in June 1975. Since then, according to a Harvard official, another $500,000 has been transmitted to the university by the KTA.

Harvard Professor John R. Fairbank, chairman of the council, was asked at the time of the gift whether it was appropriate in light of the repressive nature of the South Korean government, which has jailed hundreds of its critics, including clergy. Fairbank said, "It would be wrong to accept money from the government of a divided country like Korea. But this gift coming from a private organization like the KTA was fine."

On March 17, 1976 Gregory Henderson, former political officer at the U.S. embassy in Seoul and now a Tufts University professor told a Congressional subcommittee on international organizations that the KTA was part of a South Korean government effort including gifts to businessmen and politicians, to win American support for military and other forms of aid to South Korea.

Asked if he would have recommended accepting the gift if he had been aware then of the nature of the Korean Traders Assn. Perkins said, "Yes".

"...When somebody gives a grant it is the role of the university to determine whether this is good for the university. I suppose there are some groups from whom one might not take grants but I don't think that would include a group of private businessmen even with ties to the government." Perkins said.

"Does it bother me that somebody may have had a public relations motive? I don't think it is really the university's business to think about the underlying motives of those who give grants."

Asked about published reports that the Korean Traders Assn. attempted during the negotiations to prohibit recipients of the grant money from criticizing the South Korean government Perkins said "As far as I know, that's just plain untrue...It's just a plain false statement."

After conferring with an associate who was also involved in the negotiations Perkins called back to say, "There was a concern expressed by the Koreans that the money would not be used politically against them. We told them we would use the money for scholarly effort. How we used it, to put it more crudely than we put it to them was none of their business. There were no promises or guarantees..."

Perkins was asked if he was aware at the time that the chief Harvard negotiator with the Koreans, Thomas Jefferson Coolidge Jr. was a former CIA agent. "I was not aware of it," he said. "It would not have made the slightest difference. Jeff Coolidge has done a very good job for us. I hope he continues."

Coolidge, a Boston businessman who graduated from Harvard in 1951 is chairman of the fund-raising committee for Harvard's East Asian Research Center. He served with the CIA in Korea from 1957 to 1960. After that he became active in promoting business ventures in that country.

Harvard President Bok said through a secretary that he did "not wish to comment further" on the matter. In this year's commencement speech to the Harvard alumni on June 17, Bok discussed the issues raised by the university's involvement with foreign countries. He said:

"There are no accepted guidelines to help us in determining where our moral responsibilities lie; we must try instead to resolve the problems case by case. For example, we decided to refuse a gifts of $1 million from one government which was clearly totalitarian and which regarded the domination primarily as an instrument of its foreign policy."

"The KTA as far as I am concerned was buying a more active effort to understand Korea in the U.S. in the same way that any government that gives a grant wants to further better understanding..."

Bok did not identify the government in his speech and university spokesman yesterday were unable to provide any information about it.

(Nov. 20, 1976 issue)

Revolutionary Party for Reunification Issues White Paper on South Korean Food Problem

The Central Committee of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in Seoul issued a "white paper on the south Korean food problem" on February 21 in connection with the fact that due to the anti-popular policy of the Pak Jung Hi junta agriculture has been totally devastated and the food crisis is growing ever more serious in south Korea. The white paper reads as follows:

☆ ☆

South Korea which had been known as a granary from olden times has today turned into an area of chronic famine.

The devastation of agriculture, the basis of the south Korean economy, is exerting a bad influence upon the economy as a whole and causing serious socio-political problems as the days go by.

The Pak regime faced with the food crisis is introducing a huge quantity of U.S. surplus farm produce and trying to restrict the consumption of grain by dint of fascist power. But this exerts an adverse effect, aggravating the food situation and rendering the food crisis in the cities and rural villages more serious.

The Central Committee of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification makes public this white paper internally and externally to strip bare the truth of the food problem in south Korea and its cause.

(1) *Food Dependence On U.S.*

The inveterate food crisis in south Korea has grown ever more acute under the rule of the Pak regime to rapidly broaden the gap between the grain production at a low ebb and the growing demand for food in recent years.

The grain production has steadily dropped, falling far short of the need.

Even according to statistics made public by the authorities concerned, the autumn grain production dropped by an annual average of 650,000 tons between 1968 and 1970, the grain production decreased by 600,000 tons in 1973 as against 1970 and by 570,000 tons in 1974.

Affected by the introduction of a vast amount of U.S. surplus farm produce, the production of summer grains including wheat and barley seriously fluctuated and showed a marked downward tendency. Compared with 1969 the output of wheat and barley decreased by 240,000 tons in 1972 and 500,000 tons in 1974.

In 1975 summer and autumn grain farming proved a failure due to the drought and flood damages, plus damages done by noxious insects. There was no harvest in some parts of Ryongnam and Honam areas where damages were most serious.

Contrary to such stagnation of food production, the demand for food is growing 3-4 per cent every year due to the natural growth of population and so on. This has steadily aggravated the shortage of food. The food shortage at present stands somewhere around 50 per cent of the actual annual demand.

It is the reality of south Korea that four of every ten heads of the population live on the verge of starvation all the year round.

According to figures published by the authorities concerned, south Korea needs at least 8 million tons of food annually to feed the population close to 36 million and, the grain for industrial use and other consumption included, its total demand for grain this year adds up to 11 million tons.

But the grain harvest in 1976, as a result of crop failure, feel more than 500,000 tons below the annual average of 5.5 million tons.

This presents a terrible picture of south Korea which suffers from the absolute shortage of more than 3 million tons, even though an annual import of over 3 million tons is taken into account, and as many as 16 million people are left utterly without food all through the year.

To bridge over this serious food crisis the Pak Jung Hi group is hard at work to bring in a huge quantity of U.S. surplus farm produce.

The import of grain increased from year to year: It sharply rose from some 480,000 tons in 1962 right after the May 16 coup to over 3,280,000 tons in 1975 and the import of more than 3 million tons of grain is envisaged this year, too. This shows that over the past 15 years since Pak Jung Hi came to power the import of grain has grown as many as 7 times.

This colossal figure is tantamount to more than half of the total grain output of south Korea.

The sharp increase of grain import has resulted in total dependence upon foreign countries for food. South Korea's dependence upon foreign countries for food rose from 29.7 per cent in 1968 to 34.4 per cent in 1970 and 43.6 per cent in 1974.

As a result, more than half of the population of south Korea is in the deplorable position of barely subsisting on foreign food supply which may be suspended any moment.

A foreign currency charge for the import of food increased year by year. It rose from 136 million dollars in 1968 to 290 million dollars in 1972 and 750 million dollars in 1975.

Condemning the revitalisation authorities' policy of importing grain which involves the huge foreign currency charge, people bitterly say that in south Korea people are subsisting, chewing dollars rather than on rice produced in their land, and big ships at ports are without exception those loaded with imported grain.

The need of foreign currency for grain import has increased foreign debts, heavily weighing down the south Korean economy as a whole with foreign debts.

The grain import was inevitably accompanied by the devastation of domestic farming and this, in its turn, caused the increase of grain import, and the food crisis is growing more acute in this vicious circle.

As part of the measures to bridge over the food crisis the Pak Jung Hi group is pursuing the anti-popular famine policy of forcibly restricting the consumption of grain.

The so-called austerity aimed at restricting rice consumption was forced upon people from 1963 and from 1972 government rice is released, mixed with barley.

This has made the people's lives indescribably miserable and strange scenes which can be seen only in south Korea under the revitalised dictatorship are presented in south Korea.

Posters of the authorities forcing mixed flour meals appeared in the streets and warnings of the minister forcing the consumption of mixed flour are put on the tables in the restaurants. "Day of flour meals" is set to force the people to take rotten wheat flour introduced from the United States. Even "day of no-rice meals" was proclaimed to ban rice meals for five days a week. .

Even police is mobilized to control violation of the order to take mixed flour meals. At primary schools the lunch boxes of children are examined and those who violate the mixed flour meal system are suspended from school and a disciplinary step is taken against the school master. Restaurants which violate it are ordered to suspend business.

This stupid row for forcing hunger upon the people by instituting such famine system as "day of flour meals" and "day of non-rice meals" never known in history cannot but be a political caricature showing the confusion of the Pak regime faced with the food crisis.

The barometer most sensitive to the food shortage is grain prices.

The food shortage has repeatedly caused the upheaval of grain prices and market grain prices are steadily rising.

In the last six years the rice price has more than trebled. The rice price which stood at 7,000 won per straw bag in 1970 rose to the 10,000 won mark in 1973 and surpassed the 20,000 won mark in 1976, reaching the 25,000 won mark at present.

Due to the sharp rise of the rice price, coupled with the scarcity of rice, people in the cities are crying, unable to buy rice as they wish even at a high price.

A big commotion occurred in the summer of 1975 and 1976 in Seoul, Pusan and other rice consuming places as rice ran out due to the decrease or suspension of rice supply to the cities from the countryside where rice in stock was drained.

The production of grain more or less half of the actual demand, food supply dependent upon vast import, the austerity row for forcibly cutting the demand for food and the sharp rise of the grain prices, etc.—all this is an eloquent testimony to the truth of the food crisis in south Korea and leaves no doubt as to the falsehood of Pak Jung Hi's noisy advertisement of "self-sufficiency in food."

(2) *Chronic Famine*

The serious food crisis sweeping south Korea drives into famine the masses of the working people who represent the overwhelming majority of the population.

The miserable plight of workers, peasants and poor people suffering from hunger is to be seen in all places of cities and villages and in all seasons of the year.

If there are exceptions, they are only Chongwadae, the guest houses, luxurious mansion quarters, high-class hotels, tourist and recreation centres and secret restaurants. All classes and strata of society except the few privileged and bureaucrats, landlords and comprador capitalists are always in the grip of constant famine.

The skyrocketing rice price has brought the dietary life of the urban working people and the poor suffering from unemployment and starvation wages below the bottom level, plunging them into the state of constant famine.

According to a survey of the actual conditions conducted in the board hovel village in Songjong-dong, Seoul, more than 90 per cent of the 1,600 families take one or two meals a day and that meal barely supporting them is a few pieces of dough boiled in thin soup. Famine is not confined to certain areas alone but is common to 2 million poor people accounting for 28 per cent of the Seoul population. The picture is the same in local cities.

The famine and spring shortage are so deeply inveterate in the south Korean countryside that it can be called a way of existence for the south Korean countryside. More than 1.6 million poor peasant families accounting for some 70 per cent of the total peasant households mostly suffer from famine every year.

In the rural villages of Ryongnam and Honam areas where the autumn harvest showed a decrease of 30-50 per cent due to serious damages last year, peasant families ran out of provisions one after another from right after the autumn harvesting. Provisions ran out in succession in the Central and Ryongdong areas, too.

Peasants who have to buy grain at a high price, having run out of provisions, are heavily in debt. The amount of debt per peasant household rose from 10,000 won in 1971 to 26,000 won in 1974, 50,000 won in 1975 and to over 100,000 won at present on an average. This shows that the debts of the peasant families increased more than ten times over the past six years.

Hunger-stricken poor peasants who have lost a means of livelihood in the countryside are roaming about in search of a job, leaving their dear native villages.

The uprooted peasants number 400,000-500,000 every year. According to figures released by the authorities concerned, as many as 2,620,000 peasants deserted from their villages between 1967 and 1974 and more than 1,500,000 poor peasants left the rural villages in the two years of 1974 and 1975 in search of a means of livelihood.

The dark situation of south Korean society where various kinds of diseases are prevalent and tragic cases of suicide are taking place in succession is unthinkable apart from the chronic famine.

The serious food shortage is dealing a fatal blow at the children and old people.

The number of children going without regular meals, who may be called a symbol of famine-stricken south Korea, ran into 1,200,000 or 23 per cent of the total children of south Korea in 1974. Too lamentable to see is the pitiful sight of school children shedding tears, having no food to take at the lunch time after taking scanty breakfast.

How many old people are begging for food from house to house! The number surpasses 40,000 taking south Korea as a whole. In Seoul alone the number of old people leaving their families to go begging, unable to endure hunger, has doubled over the last 10 years.

The number of those who leave rural villages due to the difficulties of living and food shortage reaches 200,000 every year. Boys and girls accounting for 80 per cent of them mostly flowed into cities to sink into the depths of crimes and immorality.

Due to the famine and malnutrition, a large number of people are falling sick and dying everywhere.

According to the health checkup of over 3,700 people in the urban and rural areas conducted by the domestic science institute of Kyemyong College in October 1975, 13 per cent of them were suffering from anemia, night-blindness, scorbutic gingivitis and various other diseases caused by malnutrition and the number of sick persons amounted to 24 per cent of the board hovel dwellers.

The shuddering fact that 120,000 people lost their eyesight due to malnutrition was made public by the Hanguk Association for the Prevention of Blindness.

The malnutrition of babies caused by that of mothers has placed the south Korea first in the world in the death rate of babies, and more than 40,000 children accommodated in the poor-houses and orphanages are literally on the verge of starvation.

According to a survey of the actual conditions of the children at the Rakdo branch orphanage, 25 per cent of orphans died of malnutrition in a few months after their accommodation.

The old people accommodated in the workhouses have no way but waiting for their death on empty stomach.

Heart-rending cases are taking place daily and hourly in south Korea: Old people breathe their last while begging from house to house and shivering with cold. Babies are abandoned as they can not be suckled even a few drops of milk. A low-salaried hungry teacher falls on the platform during the class not to rise again.

Also too many to cite are cases of family suicide of those destroying themselves rather than suffering from hunger.

Unable to feed their children, Kim Hyon Su and his wife in Chechon county, North Chungchong Province, poisoned to death their five children and took a violent poison to destroy themselves two days after the childbirth. Kim Gi Suk, a woman in Ryongsan district, Seoul, after suffering from poverty and hunger, poisoned her little son and daughter, took a poison herself, leaving the following will: "He who killed my children is Chongwadae. Indict Chongwadae for killing my innocent children."

Kim Bun Nyo, a woman in Samchok district, Kangwon Province, unable to repress her resentment at the poverty that made her place a picture of cooked rice and fish drawn on a sheet of paper by her son with crayon, instead of a bowl of cooked rice, before the grave of her husband on the mid-autumn festival, burned herself to death before the grave cursing the society with a deep rancor.

A mother wept bitterly after putting her child into an old bag and abandoning it with a small piece of paper bearing the words "Please feed this baby" attached to it. A father offered his body for experiment, unable to feed his five sons and daughters. Such tragic stories are numerous.

An expression "the greatest hardships of living in 4,000 years" in the 1960's has been replaced by another expression "it is a miracle to live" in the 1970's and the toiling masses are not on the verge of starvation but beneath it.

The kingdom of famine in the 20th century, this is a shameful true picture of south Korea.

(3) *Political System Must Be Changed*

The food crisis in south Korea is not an accidental phenomenon nor its famine a fatal one. It is an inevitable outcome of the colonial rule and the subjugation policy of the U.S. imperialists and an evil consequence of the treacherous politics of the puppet regime and its rural extortion policy.

U.S. imperialism has used its surplus farm produce as a main lever of its subjugation policy.

The total amount of surplus farm produce shipped under the name of aid by U.S. Public Law No. 480 reached 29,708,000 tons between 1961 and 1976. This shows an increment of five times that between 1945 and 1961 which amounted to 6,097,000 tons.

U.S. surplus farm produce sold to south Korea by force has served as a means of devastating agricultural production, destroying the capacity of food self-sufficiency and consolidating the system of dependence upon the United States and a resort for cutting overseas military spendings by shifting upon the local population its burden hundreds of times the aid amount.

The harsh rural extortion policy and war policy of the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique draining the countryside of everything without any investment worth mentioning in agriculture, under the cloak of "modernisation," have seriously destroyed the agricultural productive forces and totally ruined the peasants' economy.

It is common that a vast farm land is commandeered to build military bases, munitions factories and military highways. Even fertile land is plundered to be used as recreation grounds for the privileged parasites.

The acreage of paddy fields was decreased by 100,000 hectares in 1968 as against 1962, that of arable land by 190,000 hectares in 1972 compared with 1969. Today the total acreage sown to crops has sharply dwindled by 400,000 hectares as against that before August 15, 1945.

Eighty-ninety per cent of arable land has been acidified owing to the one-sided application of fertilizers unsuited to the soil conditions and crops and not a small area of land is going out of cultivation. Afforestation and water conservancy are neglected by the authorities and even the small existing irrigation set-ups are left uncared for. According to an announcement of the ministry of home affairs, only 12 per cent of 45,000 medium and small rivers of south Korea with a total extension of 17,000 kilometres are readjusted and the insignificant existing irrigation set-ups, left unrepaired, are being damaged year after year.

Seventy per cent of paddy fields are poorly irrigated or rain-dependent. Non-paddy field irrigation is out of the question. A day's rainfall causes flood and three dry day drought makes crops wither away. Such disaster is repeated year after year.

According to data compiled by the ministry of agriculture and fisheries, the crop harvest showed a decrease of more than 2,960,000 tons due to the drought and flood damages for ten years from 1965.

The work for the development of the countryside is only nominal. The overwhelming majority of peasants are doing farming by primitive methods, using draft animals and backward farm tools. Agricultural production is on the steady decrease.

Capital investment for improving backward agricultural technique and raising production is neglected, whereas the extortion of peasants through the imposition of miscellaneous taxes, the low grain price policy, soaring prices of fertilizers and industrial goods and forcible purchase is becoming harsher with each passing day.

Last year the peasants who cannot make both ends meet by doing farming owing to the low grain price policy were deprived of 4 million som of summer grain and 7,230,000 som of autumn grain at cheaper prices than the production cost. And they paid 31,200 million won of the land tax, nearly twice that of the previous year.

The Pak Jung Hi group is bleeding the peasants white through the government-sponsored movement called the "new village movement" and trying to whitewash their rural extortion policy, blaming the peasants for the devastation of the countryside.

The south Korean peasants say "the 'new village movement' has been turned into the 'old village movement' and the 'agriculture first policy' into the 'agriculture devastation policy'". This is a stern indictment of the extortion policy of the Pak Jung Hi group which has brought about the present food crisis of south Korea and impoverished the peasants.

The U.S. imperialists' colonial subjugation policy and the reactionary rule of the revitalized fascist dictatorship, and the attendant hereditary system and the vices of capital are the root cause of the conversion of south Korea into a chronic famine zone and the destitution of the working masses.

The only way of removing the food crisis and ending famine lies in fundamentally changing the present political system and economic structure of south Korea, ending the food administration dependent upon foreign forces and achieving economic self-sustenance.

All the feudal tenant system and usury must be abolished in the countryside, the feudalistic exploitation of the peasants eradicated and land, the basic means of food production, distributed gratis to the peasants tilling it.

The rural extortion system by the government authority, such as the imposition of miscellaneous taxes, extortion of food and murderous grain price policy, must be totally liquidated, the military expenditures cut and investments in the rural economy increased drastrically.

To this end, the U.S. imperialists' colonial subjugation policy must be brought to an end, the revitalized dictatorship of Pak Jung Hi be overthrown and a democratic regime truly defending the interests of the peasants be established.

Our Revolutionary Party for Reunification already manifested this in its programme and has consistently struggled for its realisation.

Keenly aware of the seriousness of the food crisis in south Korea and the miserable plight of the popular masses driven into a distress, our Revolutionary Party for Reunification will wage a more courageous struggle to solve as early as possible the question of agriculture and the question of peasants in south Korea in accordance with its agricultural programme and finally do away with poverty and starvation.

We ardently call upon the workers, peasants and people of all other strata to turn out to the road of the revolution for reunification to establish a truly democratic government, a democratic system in which there is no aggressor, traitor, landlord, tenant fee, tax or usury, the peasants become the master of land and the people become the master of power. (KCNA)

Photo shows dried paddy-field brought by the lack of irrigation policy.

Tax Laws Strangulate People

In about half a year after the Pak Jung Hi junta usurped puppet power it trumped up more than 20 evil tax laws. Since then they have steadily increased the rate and kinds of taxes under the pretext of "making taxation realistic to conform with the actual conditions."

In 1967 alone the military junta carried out "a tax reform without precedent in history," cooking up numerous kinds of taxes. At the same time, the Pak Jung Hi "regime" raised the "local tax" by 60 per cent and markedly increased tax levies upon the workers and peasants.

In half a year or so till the first half of 1973 after the so-called "October revitalisation" in 1972 the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique retrogressively revised more than 130 economic laws to drastically increase the kinds and rate of taxes.

Through an "amendment to the local tax law" and the revision of other tax laws in March, 1973 they trumped up more kinds of taxes and doubled the "licence tax."

They invented even a "fine system" to wrest from the people fines amounting to 30-40 per cent of each tax.

Taking the "defence tax" as an instance, 16 taxes including the "income tax," the "business tax" and "inhabitants' tax" are imposed upon the people with additional taxes amounting to 10-50 per cent of the original taxes. This means imposing 16 more kinds of taxes upon the people.

Not content with this, the Pak Jung Hi junta newly trumped up or retrogressively revised 18 tax laws in November last year and revised the "local tax law" to be more predatory in December.

To collect the huge amount of taxes, the military junta readjusted and reinforced the tax offices and drastically increased tax officials, letting them use violence in collecting taxes from the people.

Owing to the harsh exploitation of the people through taxation by the junta, the amount of taxes levied upon the people is increasing year after year in south Korea.

This year they imposed upon the people 2,787,310 million won of taxes, 100 times compared with 1961, to cover 93.9 per cent of the colossal "budgetary revenues."

This means that every people in south Korea, be adult or child, is forced to pay an average of 46,600 won, every family an average of 383,000 won as taxes.

The Pak Jung Hi junta, isolated and repudiated within and without, is working hard to cover the increasing war expenses, bridge over the economic crisis and bolster up the shaking fascist terror rule by intensifying their extortion of the people, while more tightly clinging to the coattails of the outside forces.

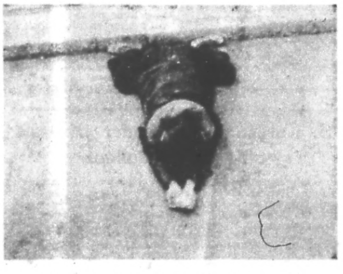


Photo shows a boy begs money, crawling on the road.

Waste Oil Dumped In S. Korea

The March 2 issue of the English-language newspaper in Tokyo "The Asahi Evening News" reported that a Japanese enterprise has been transporting waste oil to south Korea for dumping.

The article reads as follows:

☆ ☆

Inferior waste oil has been exported to the Republic of Korea in bulk as fuel and reclaimable oil resources, according to an investigation conducted by Socialist Dietman Inoue Issei.

At a House of Representatives' Budget Committee meeting Tuesday, Inoue was to question Government leaders about the exportation of oil wastes of bad quality which he claims has virtually turned South Korea into a dumping ground for Japan's industrial wastes.

According to Inoue, the exportation has been conducted by a firm headquartered in Gifu City and its president is a former private secretary of a leading Liberal-Democratic Party politician who was known as a South Korean lobbyist while he was alive. The firm, whose name has not been disclosed, reportedly has branch offices at Nagoya, Yokkaichi (Mie Prefecture) and Imabari (Ehime) and a storage at Osaka Port.

The firm, Inoue says, obtained a permit from the Agency for Natural Resources and Energy under the Ministry of International Trade and Industry to export a total of 15,000 tons of waste oil (about 15,000 kiloliters) to South Korea in March last year and has since exported 1,150 kiloliters of the goods.

The exportation is still going on and a South Korean tanker is to enter Osaka Port in March to ship 400 kiloliters of waste oil collected by the firm, Inoue says.

The waste oil the firm has been dealing with includes oil sediments, pitch, used thinners and tank cleaning sludges, the Japan Socialist Party Dietman says.

The importer of the waste oil is, Inoue claims, a firm in Seoul which is jointly financed by the president of the Japanese firm and corporations closely connected with the South Korean Government. Inoue says the head of the Korean firm is a person who maintains close relations with the Korean Central Intelligence Agency (KCIA) and governmental and business leaders in that country.

Inoue says the waste oil is priced at $1 per kiloliter, which is unusually low for any reclaimable oil wastes. If the export item is worth only that much, it must be extremely bad in quality, he says. He notes as corroborative evidence that waste oil discharged at gasoline service stations has been sold here for between $2,500 and $3,000 per kiloliter.

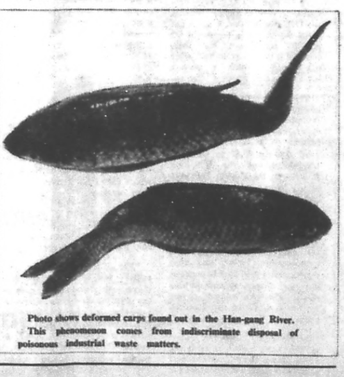


Photo shows deformed carps found out in the Han-gang River. This phenomenon comes from indiscriminate disposal of poisonous industrial waste matters.

THE PEOPLE'S KOREA Published every Wednesday by Choson Sinbo-sa Office: 5, Tsukudo Hachiman-cho, Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo, Japan. Tel: (269) 0131-8. Anyone is free to reproduce any articles or stories in The People's Korea. Price: 100 yen (35 cents)